

VANIK, Rudolf, dr.

Managing the sale of sawmill products and meeting the needs of
the national economy. Drevo 19 no.12:453-455 D '64.

1. Association of Wood Industry Enterprises, Prague.

EYZEN, O. [Eisen, O.], kand. tekhn. nauk; ARUMEEL, E. [Arumeel, E.];
EYZEN, Yu. [Eisen, J.]; RAUDE, Kh. [Raude, H.]; PYDER, I. [Poder, I.];
[KIRRET, O.; LAKHE, L. [Lahe, L.]; VYANIKVER,
M. [Vanikver, M.]

Determining the individual composition of the middle
fractions of oil-shale tar by the gas chromatographic
and the spectrum analysis methods. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk 13 no.2:135-142 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN Estonskoy SSR (for Kirret).

VANILOV, S.I., Acad.

Sight

"Eye and the sun." Acad. S.I. Vavilov. Reviewed by Acad. G. S. Landsberg. Nauka i shizn' 19 no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

L 24164-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6015165

SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/001/0167/0168

AUTHOR: Vanin, A. F.; Nalbandyan, R. M.ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)TITLE: Free radicals of a new type in yeast cellsSOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 167-168 22

TOPIC TAGS: yeast, free radical

ABSTRACT: An EPR signal of a new type was detected in tests on Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Saccharomyces carlsbergensis, and Manilica murmanica. The signal was an incompletely resolved doublet with a half-width of ~ 40 gauss, a g factor of 2.03 at the absorption maximum, and an intensity corresponding to 10^5 spins per cell of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. The magnitude of the g factor and the relation between the intensity and the temperature indicated that the signal was due to the presence of organic free radicals with the unpaired electron at a sulfur atom. The authors thank L. A. Blyumenfel'd for his interest in this work and for his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. 32
B

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 B

UDC: 577.37

2

VANIN, A.G.

Using phototheodolites in preparing aerial photographs in connection
with compiling topographic maps of high elevation regions. Geod.i
kart. no.7:8-14 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Photographic surveying)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

307/6-56-7-3/12

AUTHORS: Sokolova, N. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Yefimko, Ye. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Vanin, A. G.

TITLE: A Stereotopographical Experimental Survey of an Alpine Region
on a Scale of 1 : 25 000 (Opytnaya rabota po stereotopografi-
cheskoy s"yemke vysokogornogo uchestka v meshtabe 1 : 25 000)

PERIODICAL: Geodesiya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 14-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental survey of an alpine region on a scale of
1 : 25 000 was carried out at the stereoprojector SPR-2
of the TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research Institute of
Surveying, Aerial Photography and Cartography). The purpose
of this work was to determine the scope of application of
this apparatus and to work out suggestions for a representa-
tion of mountainous territory. Research pushed in this direc-
tion has not yet been concluded. This is a presentation of
the results. The area and the sources for surveying are de-
scribed. The section to be mapped is a typical alpine re-
gion with elevations reaching 4 000 m. The area covered by

Card 1/3

S07/6-58-7-3/19

A Stereotopographical Experimental Survey of an Alpine Region on a scale
of 1 : 25 000

the survey was 100 km². The aerial photographs were taken on a scale of 1 : 40 000 with the aerial camera TE with a focal length of $f_k = 100\text{mm}$, an end overlap of 7-85 % and a side overlap of 40-70 %. The whole area of the section was covered by twelve aerial photographs, 232 control points were established. The second passage describes the stereophotogrammetric work and their succession. Some particular features in the orienting of aerial photographs of alpine territory of the work with the SPR-2 are mentioned. The determination of the coordinates of points in the terrain and the estimation of the accuracy is mentioned. This equipment guarantees the required accuracy. In a table the accuracy of this and of other apparatus is compared. The surveying of soil elevations and of the contours is described and some practical suggestions are made. The third passage deals with the presentation of the elements of alpine territory in the original plotting map. Shortcomings occurring in the presentation are indicated. It is shown that a correct and accurate presentation is less dependent on the elevation in the cross-section than upon the technique of conducting

Card 2/3

1. Geomorphological and geological survey of an area in the region on a scale of 1 : 25,000

photogrammetric work and the method of presentation. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 1 reference, which is evident.

1. Geology 2. Geophysical surveying 3. Aerial photography

Card 3/3

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Vanin, A. G.

S07/6-59-6-3/22

TITLE:

Stereotopographic Survey of Mountain Areas on Scales of
1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000 (Stereotopograficheskaya s'yeemka
gornykh rayonov v masshtabakh 1 : 10,000 i 1 : 25,000)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 14-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the regulations for topographic surveys on scales of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000, an aerial survey on two scales is provided for the preparation of maps of mountain areas by the stereotopographic method. The investigations carried out by the author in the photogrammetric laboratory of the TsNIIGAIK are described here. Aerial surveys on two scales were used for the stereotopographic survey of a mountain area. The site of investigations is a mountain area of mean altitude with absolute heights of 1250-2000 m, which is broken up by deep valleys and rivers. The slopes have a gradient of 18-30° and are wooded in part. Aerial surveys on small scales of 1 : 62,000 ($f_k=70$ mm), 1 : 44,000 ($f_k=70$ mm) and on large scales of 1 : 16,000 ($f_k=200$ mm), 1 : 21,000 ($f_k=200$ mm) were used as initial

Card 1/3

Stereotopographic Survey of Mountain Areas on
Scales of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000

SOV/6-59-6-3/22

references. The aerial surveys were made in 1953 by means of the aerial camera AFA-Te. After setting up the technical working project, the photogrammetric determination of heights and positions of points was carried out according to the small-scale air surveys, as well as the stereophotogrammetric evaluation of large-scale air surveys. This work is described here. The photogrammetric determination of height was made on the stereoprojector SPR-2 and on the stereometer STD-2. To avoid errors, the measurements were carried out independently by Vasin and Petrosova on SPR-2, and by Petrosova and Semenova on STD-2. Before starting the stereoscopic drawing of the relief, the accuracy of the photogrammetric determination of height was evaluated according to geodetic control points. The results are given in table 3. The root mean square error of the point position was ± 3.7 m, and the maximum error was ± 9.0 m. To determine the efficiency of the method described here, it was compared with the usual method for air surveys in one scale, with respect to technical-economic characteristics. The results are shown in table 4. They indicate that costs are reduced by about one-half by using the method described here.

Card 2/3

Stereotopographic Survey of Mountain Areas on
Scales of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000

S07/6-59-6-3/22

The investigations carried out show that the use of air surveys in small scale (1: 62,000) ensures a sufficient accuracy. For surveys in scale of 1: 25,000 with the use of SPR-2, air surveys in smaller scale (1: 70,000) can be used. The reliability of identification at a ratio of 1: 5 to 6 of the air survey scales is quite real for completion on SPR-2. A comparison of data in the evaluation on SPR-2 and STD-2 shows that better results, with respect to accuracy and working capacity, are obtained by completion on SPR-2. For completion from small-scale air surveys on SPR-2, the diameter of the floating mark must be reduced, and a coordinatograph (Koordinatograf) (Fig 2) must be prepared for the device (as it is not supplied with the device). The evaluation of small-scale air surveys puts higher requirements to the quality of air surveying material and the quality with respect to evenness of the film. By the use of small-scale air surveys, the number of points in the field compilation survey is reduced considerably. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

VANIN, A.G.

Computation of the effect of refraction and the earth's
curvature in the processing of aerial photographs. Geod. i
kart. no.12:23-30 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VANIN, A.G.

Use of low-scale aerial photographs in establishing surveying
nets in high-mountain regions. Geod.i kart. no.3:32-39 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VANIN, A.G.

Establishment of space photogrammetric nets in a high mountain region.
Geod. i kart. no.5:34-43 My '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

SOKOLOVA, N.A.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.; VANIN, A.G.

Results of experimental work on constructing photogrammetric
nets using universal instruments. Geod. i kart. no.5:28-41
(MIRA 17:8)
My '64.

ACC NR: AT6028595

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Sokolova, N. A.; Gertsanova, K. N.; Venin, A. G.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerosurveying, and Cartography
(Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii)TITLE: Spatial triangulation using universal stereophotogrammetric instruments and
statoscope readingsSOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki
i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Research in
photogrammetry), 16-22TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, statoscope, aerophotograph, geodetic point,
photogrammetric point, standard position, triangulation, GEODETIC SURVEY,
PHOTOGRAMMETRYABSTRACT: Two kinds of photogrammetric networks are analyzed. One network is
independent and the other is compiled from data obtained with an instrument is
equipped with a base component determined from statoscope readings. The free net-
work yields a spatial model of landscapes from a spheroid covered by aerophotographs.
This network, if oriented on geodetic points, differs from aerial maps because of the
difference between geodetic and photogrammetric planes. The difference in point
altitudes increases with the increase of the network area. When aerial photographs

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UDC: 528.735.4 : 528.716.2

ACC NR: AT6028595

are obtained under equal isobaric and level conditions using a statoscope, then photogrammetric and geodetic altitudes of basic points at the network boundary are equal. In the middle of the network, photogrammetric points are higher than geodetic points. The compiling of a spatial photogrammetric network on the basis of real photographs is difficult and complicated because of errors in photographs caused by shifting of base points, by disagreement of isobaric and level surfaces, and errors in statoscope readings. Systematic errors in photographs distributed symmetrically influence the point position similar to Earth's curvature. Different values of altitude deviations occur when the side points are shifted from the standard position. Asymmetric errors may be caused by low quality of the instrument lenses resulting in distortion. It is not expedient to compile independent photogrammetric networks for large areas. Small-scale photographs are not effective because systematic errors and the Earth's curvature cause distortion of the relief. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM: DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028596

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0023/0055

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N.; Vanin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of traverse photogrammetric networks of large dimensions using a stereoprojector and stereograph

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros-
yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Re-
search in photogrammetry), 23-55

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, atmospheric refraction, photogrammetric
coordinate, statoscope, azimuth, , base point, stereograph, photogram-
metry, photographic material, photographic processing

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of a photogrammetric network is decreased by atmospheric
refraction, faulty lenses of the aerial camera, by errors of photogrammetric coordi-
nates, and by methodic errors in processing observational data. Some errors may be
eliminated by the use of statoscope readings. Experimental data showed that the main
distortion is caused by damage to photographic materials during laboratory processing
of films. Formulas were developed for computation of laboratory processing errors
and their influence on the final result. The composition of a photogrammetric net-
work from individual links contains errors introduced by erroneous azimuths of

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UDC: 528.735.4

ACC NR: AT6028596

individual links. These errors are positive when points of the network are shifted to positive ordinates. Formulas for correction of these errors are developed. Coefficients for coordinate transformation can be determined from measured discrepancies of coordinates of base points. Formulas for coefficients are compiled for meridional and latitudinal directions. Remaining errors in network deformations after coordinate transformations influence the position of base points and the scale of maps. The accuracy of traverse networks compiled from stereoprojector and stereograph data is influenced by errors introduced by orientation of links and scale determination, which depend upon the statoscope readings and the coordinates of the model points. Results of hphotogrammetric networks compiled satisfy claims of relief sections of 5 m for flat regions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 14 tables, and 55 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007315

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0006/67/000/001/0034/004C

AUTHOR: Vanin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A graphic method for computing the effect of atmospheric refraction and the curvature of the earth

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 1, 1967, 34-40

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric refraction, aerial photography, aerial triangulation, error correction, multimeter

ABSTRACT: A graphic method for computing the effect of atmospheric refraction and the earth's curvature on aerial photographs is presented. It can be used when correcting individual stereo pairs and constructing 3-dimensional phototriangulation networks with the help of multimeters without systematic error compensators. To obtain good results, the difference in the heights of the points in the photographs must be $< 1/15$ of the height from which the photograph was taken (H). The refraction and curvature effects on the distance of a point from the principal points (r) are easily calculated, leading to δ_{rr} and δ_{rc} , the point coordinate errors (δ_x , δ_y), and the longitudinal and transverse parallax (δ_p and δ_q). The correction for the heights of points from δ_p is

Card 1/2

UDC: 528.061.2+528.061.3:528.735.4

ACC NR: AP7007315

$$\delta h_{p_l} = - \left\{ \frac{H}{b} \left(\frac{x_l}{r_l} \delta r_l - \frac{x_n}{r_n} \delta r_n \right) + \delta h_{p_{on}} \right\},$$

where b is the base value, and the last term gives a correction for the reference point height error (subscripts l and r refer to left and right). The mutual orientation (Δa) is distorted by δq . With standard point spacing, the resulting height error is

$$\delta h_{p_l} = - \frac{2Hx_l(b - x_{l'})}{b^2} \left(\frac{\delta r_l}{r_l} - \frac{\delta r_n}{r_n} \right).$$

Tables for cameras with focal lengths of 70 and 100 mm and H of 1.0–6.0 km are presented for ease in constructing nomograms of correctional isolines based on the above formulae. Details of the construction and an example of work are given. Objective lens distortions and errors resulting from deviations of the camera film holder clamping surface from a flat plane can be similarly corrected for if they have a radial and symmetrical character and are accurately known. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 tables, and 7 formulas. [04]

SUB CODE: 08, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

[WA-101]

Card 2/2

VANIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PRAVDIN, L.F., professor, retsentrant; RUDNITS-KIY, I.N., prepodavatel' tekhnika, retsentrant; STEL'MAKHOVICH, M.L., redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A guide to trees and shrubs] Opredelitel' derev'ev i kustarnikov.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 211 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Trees) (Shrubs)

VANIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PRAVDIN, L.F... prof., retsenzent; RUDNITSKIY, I.N., prepodavatel', retsenzent; STEL' MAKHOVICH, M.L., red.; ARNOL'DOVA, K.S., red.izd-vs; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Dendrology] Dendrologiia. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 248 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pravdin). 2. Chuguyev-Babchanskiy lesnoy tekhnikum (for Rudnitskiy).
(Trees)

VANIN, A.L.; GIL'MAN, S.M.; GOL'DBERG, A.S. (deceased); GUL'ENKO, G.V.;
RAVDEL', A.M.

Experience in the use of EAUS regulators in the automation of
the thermal operation of a Martin furnace. Avtom. i prib.
(MIRA 18:8)
no.1:7-9 Ja-Mr '65.

VANIN, B.V., inzhener.

Testing generator insulation with higher voltage and compensation of capacity current. Rab.energ. 3 no.5:15-16 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Dynamics) (Electric insulation and insulators)

Vanin, B. V.

AID P - 1298

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 22/30
Author : Vanin, B. V., Eng.
Title : Testing the insulation of high-voltage rotating machinery
with rectified current (Review of Foreign Periodicals)
Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 1, 79-81, Ja 1955
Abstract : The author briefly summarizes a series of articles from
American periodicals concerning a simplified method for
determining the condition of insulation in large electric
machinery. Six American references (1951-53), 4 diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

VANIN, B.V.

AID P - 1604

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 13/27

Authors : Vanin, B. V., Eng. and Kulakovskiy, V. B., Kand of Tech. Sci.

Title : Partial discharges in the frontal parts of windings of large electrical machinery

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 3, 62-66, Mr 1955

Abstract : The authors studied cases of such discharges in high-voltage electrical machinery. They attribute the phenomenon to the flow of capacity currents between parts of winding insulation surface having low specific resistance and separated from each other either by air gaps or by sections of insulation having high resistance. The reason for the formation of semiconducting surfaces on winding insulation is found in the

AID P - 1604

Elektrichestvo, 3, 62-66, Mr 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 13/27

accumulation of oil mixed with carbon dust on the frontal parts of the windings. The authors describe ways of eliminating this discharge. Four drawings (1 photo), 2 Russian references (1933-1954)

Institution: Central Electrical Engineering Scientific Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations

Submitted : N 9, 1954

VANIN, B.V., inzhener.

Testing insulation of electric machinery with rectified voltage.
Elektrichesstvo no.1:88-89 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Electric insulators and insulation--Testing)

VANIN, B.V., insh.

Study of the electric strength of wet transformer insulation.
Trudy VNIE no.8:150-178 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric transformers)

VANIN, B.V., inzh.

Calculation of specific electric conductivity of moist insulating
carboard. Trudy VNIIE no.8:179-188 '59. (MTRA 13:9)
(Electric transformers) (Dielectrics)

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VANIN, B.V., inzh.

Specific inductive capacitance of disordered nonhomogeneous media.
Elektrichestvo no.7:53-57 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

VANIN, B.V., inzh.

Anisotropic ellipsoid in an anisotropic medium. Elektrichestvo
no.11:1-4 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-
energetiki.

L 33286-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AR6016228

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/E055/E055

AUTHOR: Vanin, B. V.

46

B

TITLE: Dielectric constant of disordered inhomogeneous media

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E423

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta elektroenerg., vyp. 20, 1965, 236-255

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric constant, anisotropic medium, statistic physics

ABSTRACT: The published methods of calculating the average dielectric constant in disordered inhomogeneous systems are reviewed. A detailed analysis is made of the method of juxtaposition (juxtaposition of an individual chosen particle with the system of remaining particles which are represented as a continuous medium having the sought value of ϵ). It is shown that this method can be extended to statistical mixtures and is not applicable directly to cellular systems. The concept of the statistical system is generalized. By regarding a system such as a suspension as a special case of a statistical system and by generalizing and refining the method of juxtaposition, the author derives an approximate formula for the values of ϵ of inhomogeneous systems of the suspension type. The calculated formula was confirmed experimentally with two-dimensional models made of conducting paper. V. Sarafanov.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

sly

VANIN, B.V., inzh.

Threshold values of average specific inductive capacitance of
a multicomponent isotropic dielectric. Elektricheskiye novosti,
54-55 Ja '65. Nika 12.7.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektr. energetiki.

VANIN, D.Ye., agronom

Campaign against weeds. Zemledelie 24 no.2:23-26 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Kolkhoz sela Kalinovka, Kurskoy oblasti.
(Kursk Province--Weed control)

VANIN, D.Ya. ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta; ROMANKO, M.D.

Rotation of crops in Kalinovka. Zemledelie 24 no.8:29-32 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Kurskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Vanin). 2. Glavnyy
agronom kolkhoza sela Kalinovki (for Romanko).

(Rotation of crops)

VANIN, F. I.

Boevye dymy. Pod red. I. V. IAkubovskogo; posobie dlja osoz-
viakhimovskogo aktiva. Moskva, Glav. red. khim. lit.-ry, 1935. 119
p., illus.

Title tr.: Combat smokes.

UG447.7.V3

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

Vanin, I.

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

AID P - 761

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 7/15

Author : Vanin, I., Col.

Title : Staff training

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 11, 40-45, N 1954

Abstract : The author compares staff training with group exercises and shows the differences and special features. Then he describes in general terms the program and organization of staff training. He stresses the necessity of developing initiative and individuality both in students and teachers.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

14

Combating pests and diseases of berries. I. I. Yama-
sidi & Ogorod (U. S. S. R.) 1941, No. 4, 24-5.—The
autumn methods of combating mildew and currant Rust
of gooseberries include the trimming of the diseased
twigs, dusting with 3% Fesch, and dislodging the grafts
by immersing them for 5 min. in 1% CuSO₄, and washing
in spring the plants are sprayed with 1% Bordeaux must
against spring rust and with 0.1% Cu(AsO₂)₃ against
mildew. After blossoming the gooseberries are again
sprayed with 0.1% Cu(AsO₂)₃ against mildew and with
0.2-0.3% Cu(AsO₂)₃ against the gooseberry Psyllidae
larvae. The spraying against mildew is repeated after
every 10 days until 20 days before harvesting. During
harvesting the gooseberries are sprayed with 0.1% Cu(AsO₂)₃
against mildew and with 0.3% Cu(AsO₂)₃ or
Paris green with a double amt. of lime against Tephritis
duodecim. Similar methods are recommended against
the pests and diseases of currants. The raspberry buds are
sprayed with 0.2% Cu(AsO₂)₃ or 0.15% anabasine sulfate
water 0.4% soap against the raspberry bud moth or Aphid-
idae. Spraying with 0.7% Basidil is used against the ras-
pberry Curculionidae. The spraying is repeated after 8-10
days. During blossoming of the raspberries they are
dusted with 5-7% anabasine or 5% mercuric (approx.
0.05 kg. per hectare), or sprayed with 0.2% anabasine sulfate
plus 0.1% soap or with 1% milk of lime. The opening
strawberry buds are sprayed with 1% Bordeaux must, and
0.2% Cu(AsO₂)₃, or with 0.15% Paris green. After har-
vesting the leaves are sprayed with 1% Bordeaux must
against white spots of the leaves. W. R. Henn

A. H. Irwin

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530002-9"

VANIN, I. I.

I. I. Vanin, and N. N. Druzhkov, "New Equipment for Combatting Pests and Diseases of Fruit," Vestnik Pлodovo-Izgodnye Kul'tury no. 5, 1940, pp. 93-96, 80 V63

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

VANIN, I. I. *[Co-author]*

See: KOROLEVA, N. I. "Achievement in Protection of Fruit and Berry Crops from Pests and Diseases," 1947.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

VANIN, I.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Apple scab. Zashch. rust. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.1:38-39 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

VANIN, I. I.

KOROLEVA, N. I., and VANIN, I. I. "Achievements in Protection of Fruit and Berry Crops from Pests and Diseases," Sad i Ogorod no. 12, 1947, pp. 30-34, 80 Sal3

SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

VANIN, I. I. *[Co-author]*

See: KOROLEVA, N. I. "Estimating the Extent of Infestation by Pests and Diseases in
Orcharis (for Spraying by Airplane)," 1943.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

VANIN, I. I.

KOROLEVA, N. I. and VANIN, I.I. "Estimating the Extent of Infestation by Pes's and Diseases in Orchards (for Spraying by Airplane)," Sad i Ogord, no. 4, 1948, pp. 14-16.
80 Sal3

SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

"Growth and Fruit-bearing of Apple Trees Which are Infected with Crown Gall,"
Sad i Ogorod, no. 12, 1943, pp. 43-44. 30 Sal3

30: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

USSR/Diseases of Plants. Diseases of Cultivated Plants 0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6481

Author : Vanin I. I.

Inst : Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I. V. Michurin

Title : Infection of the Shoots, Leaves, and Berries of the Gooseberry Depending on their Age by the Sphaerotheca Morsuvae Fungus.

Orig Pub : Tr. Plodoovshchn. in-ta im. I. V. Michurina, 1956, 9, 375-377

Abstract : Observations have shown that the fungus attacks gooseberry berries only at their early stage of development. The spraying of the plants must therefore be carried out more frequently after florescence and in the period of the development of the

Card 1/2

US.SR/Diseases of Plants. Diseases of Cultivated Plants 0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6481

Abstract : berries, that is every 5 to 7 days, then every 10 days, and finally every 20 to 25 days until the completion of the harvest. To protect the summer growth shoots from the infection, 2 sprayings at an interval of 10 days should be carried out after the berries have been gathered.

Card 2/2

VANIN, Ivan Ivanovich

[Apple and pear scab] Parsha iabloni i grushi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
selkhoz lit-ry, 1958. 33 p.
(Apple scab)
(Pear scab)

USSR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

0

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100599

Author : Vanin, I. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : A New Preparation for the Control of Apple Scab

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1958, No 4, 61

Abstract : As a substitute for copper sulfate, a preparation of zinc ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate in 0.5% concentration was tested against apple scab. The preparation demonstrated a high effectiveness.

Card 1/1

17

VANIN, I.I., kand,sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Biology of apple scab. Trudy TSGL 7:285-311 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(Apple scab)

VANIN, I.I.; FIRSOV, I.G.

From the practice of protecting a state farm orchard.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:10-11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Fruit—Diseases and pests)
(Plants, Protection of)

VANIN, I.I., kand. sel'skokhoz.nauk (Michurinsk); STEPANOV, S.N., kand.-
sel'skokhoz.nauk (Michurinsk)

Crown gall is harmless. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.2:
13 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Crown-gall disease) (Nursery stock--Diseases and pests)

VANIN, I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOTOV, L., aspirant

Forecasting the appearance of apple scab. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 8 no.12:42 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'naya geneticheskaya laboratoriya imeni I.V.Michurina,
Michurinsk.

VANIN, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Introduction of fruit and berry plants resistant to pests
and diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:16-17
'64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. TSentral'naya geneticheskaya laboratoriya, Michurinsk.

VALIN, I.I., stol'sty nauchnyy sotrudnik; DENISOV, V.F., stol'sty nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Generator in chemical weed control. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 9 no.7:29 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Tsentral'naya geneticheskaya laboratoriya imeni I.V. Michurina.

VNIIVIUV

TENETA, B., vedushchiy inzhener.; VANIN, N., sotrudnik.

Studying the job motions of machinists. Sots. trud no.3:94-98 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i organizatsii
proizvodstva aviationskoy promyshlennosti (for Teneta). 2. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut inzhenernoy tekhniki (for Vanin).
(Motion study)

VANIN, /

85-9-4/33

AUTHORS: Ryabov N.; Pryakhina N., Master of Sports; Sumskiy, B., Pilot-Instructor, Aeroclub of Zaporozhskaya Oblast'; Vanin P., Deputy Head of the Orsk Aeroclub for Political Matters

TITLE: To Meet the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution (Navstrechu 40-letiiyu velikogo oktyabrya)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya Rodiny, 1957, Nr 9, pp. 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article consists of 4 letters from various parts of the Soviet Union, describing the latest achievements of the local DOSAAF organizations, viz.:
1) A letter from Kishinev, signed by N. Ryabov and entitled "With the help of Voluntary Instructors" (S pomoshch'yu instruktorov-obshchestvennikov), which speaks of the interest the young people of the Moldavian SSR show in various aviation sports.
2) A letter from Zaporozh'ye, signed by B. Sumskiy and entitled "Competition in Action" (Sorevnovaniye v deystvii), which relates the course and results of a competition in training young pilots, held between the author and one other pilot-instructor of the same aeroclub.

Card 1/2

85-9-4/33

To Meet the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution (Cont.)

- 3) A letter from Tushino, signed by N. Pryakhina and entitled "Five Records" (Pyat' rekordov), which narrates how the author, a parachutist, succeeded to achieve in the year 1957 five different records.
- 4) A letter from Orsk (Chkalovskaya Oblast', RSFSR), signed by P. Vanin and entitled "Parachutists' Circles in Virgin Lands" (Kruzhki Parashyutistov na Tseline), which deals with the organization of the training of young parachutists in the region. The article contains no data of scientific interest. One photo.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VANIN, P., sud'ya pervoy kategorii. (g. Orsk); GURINOV, V., sud'ya pervoy kategorii (g. Bryansk); SVETLOV, S. (g. Serpukhov); KOLOSOVSKIY, M. g. Shadrinsk); KOL'TSOV, N., sud'ya respublikanskoy kategorii.

To thee, our Communist Youth League! Kryl. rod. 9 no.9:4-5 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Aeronautics)

VANIN, P., zamestitel' glavnogo sud'i i s orevnovaniy

The Sverdlovsk team is leading. Kryl.rod. 11 no.10:3 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Orsk—Aeronautics—Competitions)

AM

VANINE (S. I.). Методы фитопатологического исследования грибных болезней леса и древесины. [Methods for the phytopathological investigation of fungal diseases of forest trees and timber.]—Morb. Plantarum, Leningrad, xvii, 3-4, pp. 129-152, 2 figs., 1928. [German summary. Received August, 1929.]

In this paper a brief outline is given of the methods that have been devised at the A. A. Jacewski Phytopathological Laboratory in Leningrad for the phytopathological survey of forest trees and of timber materials, with special reference to diseases of fungal origin. Forest trees are divided into three classes, namely, nursery seedlings, young plantations, and mature stands, and a general characterization is given of the diseases proper to each class, together with brief instructions regarding the methods for making records of the pathogenic organisms or other causes of disease, of their incidence, and all other relevant data. In respect of mature stands, the method adopted is a combination of the system used in private sylvicultural practice and that employed in state forest taxation practice. The ribs of felled timber are considered under three headings, namely, industrial timber in storage, firewood, and constructional timber in buildings.

AM-114A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND SUBJECT	SECOND KEY WORD	THIRD KEY WORD	SUBCLASS	MONTHS											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
11 AV 10 12	11 W 12 13	11 X 12 14	11 Y 12 15	11 Z 12 16	11 A 12 17	11 B 12 18	11 C 12 19	11 D 12 20	11 E 12 21	11 F 12 22	11 G 12 23	11 H 12 24	11 I 12 25	11 J 12 26	11 K 12 27
11 L 12 28	11 M 12 29	11 N 12 30	11 O 12 31	11 P 12 32	11 Q 12 33	11 R 12 34	11 S 12 35	11 T 12 36	11 U 12 37	11 V 12 38	11 W 12 39	11 X 12 40	11 Y 12 41	11 Z 12 42	11 A 12 43

AM

VANDE (S. I.) Главнейшие грибные болезни Бузулукского бора Самарской губернии. [Chief fungal diseases of the Bouzouluk forest in the Samara Government.]—Materials for Mycol. and Phytopath., Leningrad, viii, 1, pp. 238-255, 2 figs, 1 map, 1920. [Received September, 1930.]

The results of a phytopathological survey in 1923 and 1927 of the extensive Bouzouluk forest in the Samara Government [east Russia] showed that the most widespread disease of older stands of conifers was heart rot caused by *Trametes pini*, which in some places affected 68 per cent. of the trees. Considerable space is given to a discussion of the spread of the rot inside the trees and of the injury it causes to the timber, as well as of the measures that should be applied for its eradication. No direct correlation was noted between the incidence of the fungus and environmental conditions, but there were indications that it occurred somewhat more frequently in mixed stands, where conditions of growth were more favourable. Younger stands of conifers suffer rather severely from attacks of *Phacidium infundans* which, in some places, kills large numbers of one- to three-year-old trees [R.A.M., viii, p. 470].

The chief diseases of broad-leaved species in the forest are *Fomes igniarius* on the aspen (ibid., viii, p. 411; ix, p. 568), and *Polyporus dryophilus* (usually described from Russia under the name *P. dryaderus*) (ibid., vii, p. 413) on oak.

VANINE (S. I.). Гнездо дерева, ее причины и меры борьбы. [Wood rot, its causes and control.]—2nd ed. revised and augmented. 165 pp., 67 figs. Государств. Сельскохоз. Издат. (State Agric. Publications Office). Moscow and Leningrad. 1930.

The second edition of this useful little text-book, destined for Russian students, brings up to date the information relating to rots of living trees and felled timber contained in the first issue (R.A.M., v. 7, p. 443). The chief additions are a chapter dealing with discolorations in wood due to fungi and various other causes, and two keys, one for the macroscopical determination of rots in living trees, and the other for the identification of the principal genera and species of the *Polyporaceae*. The bibliography appended consists of 151 titles.

AM

ABSTRACTS OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

藏文大藏经

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530002-9"

AM

VANIN (S. I.). Домовые грибы, их биология, диагностика, и
контроль [House fungi, their taxonomy, diagnosis, and
control].—112 pp., 45 figs. Гос. тип. изд. „Ленинградская
Правда“ [State Publishing Offices 'Leningradskaya Pravda'].
Leningrad, 1931.

This little monograph gives a summary of the information contained up to date in the Russian and foreign literature dealing with wood-destroying fungi in dwellings, with more particular reference to those that are known to occur in Russia. Brief descriptions are given of 44 species, which are divided into four groups: Polyporaceae, Thelephoraceae, Agaricaceae, and Hydnaceae. Considerable space is devoted to the biology of the fungi, and to the methods for their identification both macroscopically and in pure culture, the characteristics of the various organisms being shown in three separate keys. Control measures are also dealt with at length. Most of the figures illustrating this book are original.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ITEMS STUDIED

181000 MAP CHV GBC

CATEGORY INDEX

ITEMS BORROWED

031131 CHV GBC 161

VANINE (S. I.). Болезни сеянца и семян лесных пород. [Seed and seedling diseases of forest trees.]—132 pp., 86 figs., Гос. Надз. С.-хоз. и Колхоз.-Кооп. Литературы. [State Publishing Office of Agric. and Collective Farming Co-operative Literature], Leningrad, 1931. [Received May, 1932.]

This rather elementary manual, meant for the Russian student of forest pathology, gives brief accounts of the principal physiological and parasitic diseases that attack coniferous and deciduous nursery seedlings in European and Asiatic Russia, and also of those that are caused by adverse environmental conditions. The great majority of the parasitic diseases [an index of which, arranged by the scientific names, is appended] are well known. Keys are given for the identification of species of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* in pure culture. Considerable space is given to control measures and to the description of spraying and dusting apparatus. A few of the illustrations are original, and the bibliography appended covers about 250 titles.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530002-9"

A/17

VANIN (S. I.). Курс лесной Фитопатологии. Часть I. Болезни и повреждения вызываемые грибами. [Lectures on forest pathology. Part I. Diseases and injuries caused by fungi].—326 pp., 159 figs., Госуд. С.-хозат. Издат. [State Agric. Publications Office], Moscow and Leningrad, 1931.

This useful and copiously illustrated publication is primarily designed to be a text-book for Russian students of forest pathology. It deals with the fungal diseases of trees and the timber decays caused by fungi which are of economic importance and are known

to occur on the territory of the Union of Russian Republics. Control measures, where applicable, are discussed under each disease. A list of the diseases arranged by their hosts and a list of alternate hosts for the rusts dangerous to trees are given at the end of the volume, and the bibliography appended occupies 18 pages.

AM

VANINE (S. I.). Грибные повреждения Бука (*Fagus orientalis*)и влияние их на качество древесины. [Fungal decays of the Beech (*Fagus orientalis*), and their effect on the quality of the wood.]—*Scient. Papers Inst. Engin. of Ways of Communication in Leningrad*, 111, 89 pp., 16 figs., 1932.

In this paper the author gives a brief account of the symptoms of the chief fungal rots that attack the beech (*Fagus orientalis*) in the Union of Soviet Republics, and also brief morphological descriptions of 24 species of Basidiomycetes usually found in association with these rots. Short diagnoses in Russian are further given of seven species of fungi that cause discoloration of beech timber, namely, *Risporia monilioides* Cda., *Styctinus stemonites* [cf. R.A.M., xi, p. 80], *Bulgaria polynora* [ibid., viii, p. 425], *Lasiophaeelia hispida*, *Trematosphaeria hyalella*, *Reticularia ambigua*, and *R. pulveracea*. Considerable space is given to a discussion of the physical and mechanical properties of sound beech wood, and of those of the timber in various stages of decay.

A11-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REF ID: A11-514

SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED

VANNU, S. I.

AM

VANNU (S. I.), ANDREYEV (I. E.), VLADIMIROVATA (Mme N. N.) & SOKOLOV (D. V.). Дезомие грибов и консервация древесины. [House fungi and timber preservation.] - Pamphlet issued by Ленингр. Опн. Всесоюзного Инст. Строительства [Leningrad Branch of Pan-Soviet Inst. for Building], Leningrad, 80 pp., 23 figs., 2 graphs, 1933.

The first of the three chapters into which this pamphlet is divided opens with an account of experiments, the results of which showed that the external mycelium of *Merulius lacrymans* and *Cantharellus cerebelli* is killed by 24 hours' exposure to an atmosphere containing 0.0052 gm. acetic acid or 0.033 gm. chlorine, or for one hour to one containing 0.1 gm. chloro-pierin, in 1 l. air. The lethal action of sulphur dioxide and formalin was less pronounced, and such substances as carbon disulphide, benzol, benzine, and sulphuric ether had a still weaker effect on the mycelium. Further tests showed that all these substances diffuse very slightly in a radial direction in dry timber, and only acetic acid and formalin penetrated to a depth of 8 mm.

The remainder of this chapter and the whole of the second reproduce papers by the individual authors on certain points in the biology and activity of the house fungi, the contents of which have been noticed from other sources [see preceding abstracts]. The third chapter deals with the practical side of timber [chiefly pine and fir] impregnation with fungicides.

VANINE (S. L.). Синева древесины и меры борьбы с ней. [Blue stain of timber and measures for its control]. 104 pp., 48 figs. [Ed. 1932. С.-хоз. и Колхозно-Ком. литература [State Publishing Office of Agric. and Collective Farming Co-operative Literature], Leningrad, 1932.

This is a monograph, compiled from Russian and foreign researches, of the various fungi associated with the so-called blue staining of timber in the northern hemisphere. Of the 42 species briefly described and illustrated, the following appear to occur within the Russian Soviet Republics [cf. R.A.M., x, p. 143], namely: *Ceratostomella buxi* on boxwood [*Buxus* sp.]; *C. castaneae* on chestnut, oak, and beech; *C. corrugata*, *C. piceae*, and *C. pinae* on conifers; *Lasiosphaeria sparmoides* on the wood of broad-leaved trees; *Roellinia albertina* var. *trichola* on coniferous timber; *R. pulvarens* on broad-leaved species, especially oak timber; *Apophyphaeria petersii*, found sporadically on telegraph poles; *A. pinae*, frequent on standing dead pines killed by forest fires and causing a deeply penetrating bluish-grey discoloration of their wood; *Ligniella pinivora* on windfalls of coniferous trees; *Coniostereum dispersum* on pines and firs; *Cladosprium herbarium* on coniferous timber; *Hormiadium antiquum* on birch and other deciduous timber; *Hormonema dematioides* very frequent on pine and fir logs kept for a long time in the forests; *Sordariellum granulosum* on old chestnut and other deciduous timber; *Sordariellum chalosporii* on coniferous wood; *Trichosporium ligni-*

colum on pinewood; and *T. lingens* very frequent on aspen timber.

The remainder of the paper is a summarized account of the behaviour of the various fungi under natural and controlled conditions, and of the damage done by them to timber. Control measures, most of which are of a preventive nature, are discussed in considerable detail, and recommendations are given for the handling of the logs from the time of their felling to their industrial application.

VANIN, S. I.

"The Question of Utilization of the Fruiting Bodies of Agaric Fungi (Polyporus) as Cork for Packing," 1932.

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. "On the Effect of Forestry Practices on the Penetration of Preservatives into Pine and Spruce Wood," Izv. ssiia Leningradskogo Instituta po r'by s Vreditel'jami v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoziaistve, no. 2, 1932, pp. 267-283. 423.92 L543

SO: SIRK CI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

AM

VASNE (S. L.) & KOGNITKA (Mme E. M.). Методика фитопатологического исследования семян древесных пород. [Method of pathological investigation of the seeds of arboreal species.]— Bull. Leningrad Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests, 2, pp. 285-297, 3 figs., 1932. [English summary.]

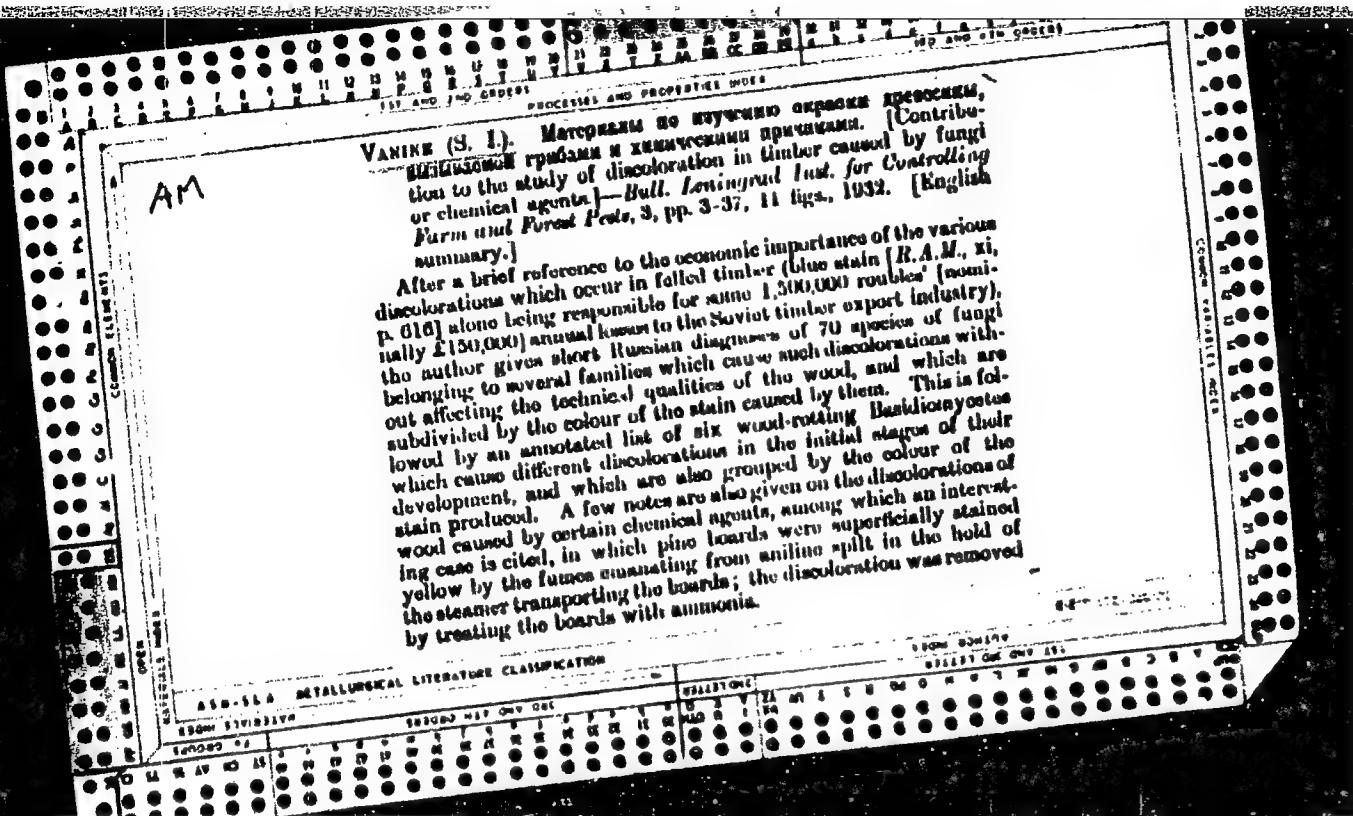
After stressing the importance from the phytopathological stand-point of determining the micro-organic flora present on the seeds of arboreal species, with particular reference to forest trees, the authors describe two methods for this purpose, one which is the usual method of planting out the seed on agar in Petri dishes, and the other consists in washing a given number of the seeds in a determined volume of sterilized water, and plating out a determined volume of the rinsings on agar. The latter method is most suitable for large-sized seeds, such as acorns, chestnuts, and the like, and allows of calculating the total number of fungal spores present in a sample from the number of colonies produced on the agar plates.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. and ANDREY, I. E. "The Impregnation of Beam Ends with Antiseptics after Falck's Method and with Kobr's Apparatus," Izvestiya Leningradskogo Instituta Bor'by Vrediteliami v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoziastve, no. 2, 1932, pp. 299-306. 423.92 L543

SO: SIRI SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



AM

YANINE (S. I.) & VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mina N. N.). К вопросу о влиянии некоторых грибов на развитие домовых грибов в деревянно-построек. [The effect of certain house fungi in constructional fillings on the development of house fungi in constructional timber.] — Bull. Leningrad Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests, 3, pp. 89-93, 1932. [English summary.]

The results of the experiments briefly reported in this paper showed that of the materials commonly used in Russia to fill in the constructional interspaces in buildings (floors, ceilings, partition walls), clinker, porousous residue from the combustion of coal, coke, and the like) and demolition rubble offer a greater resistance to the penetration of *Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella* or sand. Lime and gravel proved to be practically impenetrable to these fungi, the latter chiefly owing to its very low water-holding capacity. The mycelium of *M. lacrymans* was shown to penetrate the fillings most readily at humidities of the environmental air approaching the saturation point, and a direct relationship was observed between the water-holding capacity of the filling material and its penetrability to either fungus.

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND LEVEL

SECOND HIGHER ONE

SECOND HIGHER
HIGHER ONE AND ONE

AM

VANIS (S. L.), ANDREYEV (I. E.), & SOKOLOV (D. V.). ОБЩЕЕ
Действие красок на спеченный, окраинный, вакуумный спа-
чаш и лаки. [The action of wood-destroying fungi on
wood coated with oil paints and varnish.]—Bull. Leningrad
Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests, 3, pp. 45-50,
1 fig., 1 graph, 1932. [English summary.]

A brief account is given of controlled experiments, the results of which [given in the form of tables] showed that pine wood impregnated or coated with creosote was not decayed to any visible extent at the end of three months from its inoculation with *Merulius hirigymana*, *Coniophara ericetella*, or *Fomes pinicola*. All the commercial oil paints or varnishes tested gave only partial protection against invasion of the wood by these fungi; the samples coated with white lead or zinc white, or with alcohol varnish were considerably less decayed than the others. Subsidiary experiments indicated that the controlling effect of the coatings is not due to any inhibitive action exerted by the paints or varnishes on the development of the fungi, but rather to the fact that they reduce the hygroscopicity of the wood, and also offer a mechanical barrier to the penetration of the organisms. Much of their protective effect depends on the thickness and continuity of the layers in which the paints or varnishes are applied.

AM

VASIN, S. I. & VIAPENKOVSKAYA (MOSCOW, RUSSIA). [Contribution to the biology of house fungi.] Bull. Entomol. Inst. for Construct. Farm and Forest Pests, 3, pp. 57-71, 1952. [English summary.]

The investigation reported in some detail in this paper was made to throw light on some obscure points in the biology of *Microdochium fuscum* and *Chromoblasti coryli*. Mixed cultures of the two fungi on agar, at first the two organisms developed normally, without exerting any visible effect on each other, but when contact between the colonies was reached, *M. fuscum* had

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ASTORIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

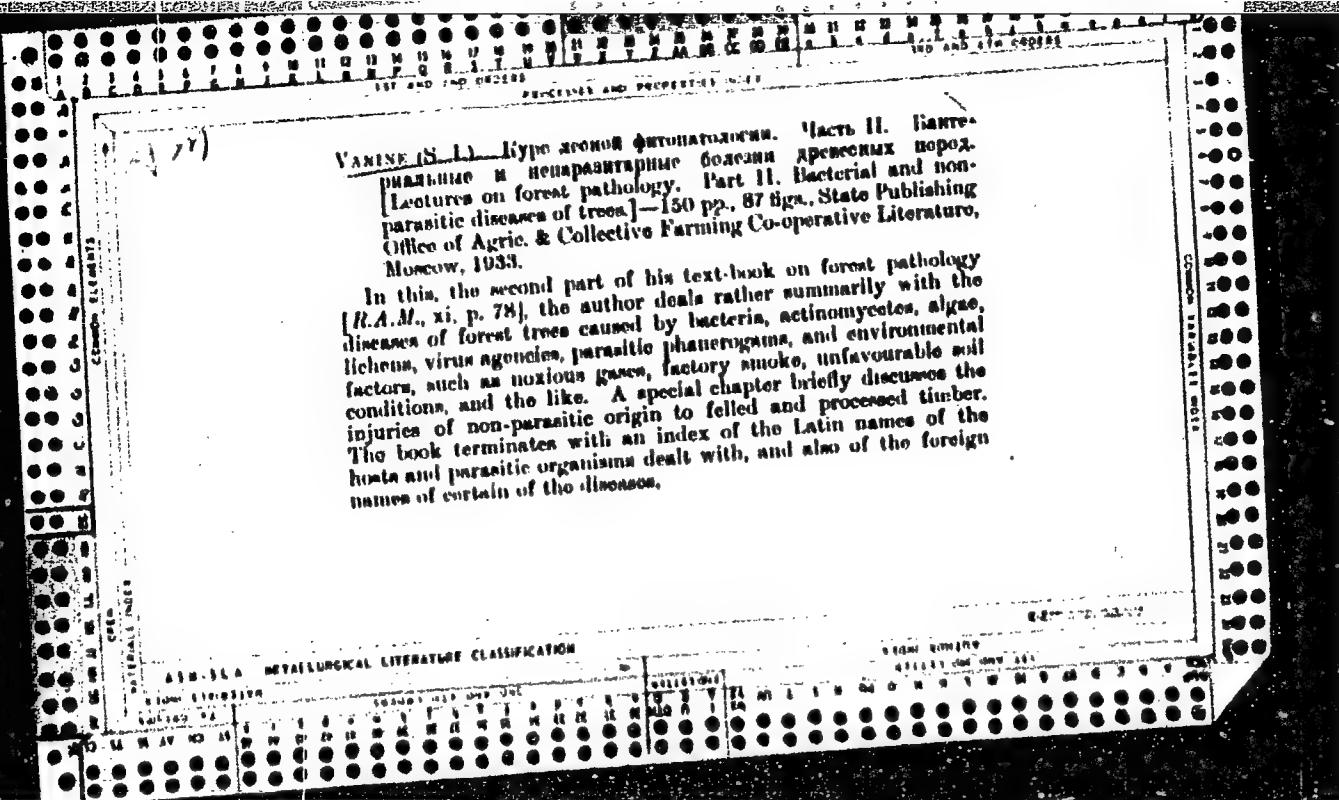
a depressing effect on the growth of *C. cerebella* (as shown by the latter's mycelium assuming abnormal forms), and finally overgrew it. In wood [species not stated] artificially inoculated with a mixture of the two fungi, the rot produced was very slightly greater (well within the limits of experimental error) than that caused by either fungus singly. *M. lacrymans* was shown not to be able to live in air rarefied to a pressure of 17 mm. mercury; its mycelium rarefied to 33 mm. lost its viability after 19 days in such an atmosphere, while in air that in normal air. On the other hand, the growth of *C. cerebella* affected by 19 days' sojourn in air rarefied to 17 mm. was not retarded to 33 mm. mercury was killed by an exposure of one hour to a temperature of 40° C. or by 20 minutes at 60°, while *C. cerebella* withstood both tests and was only killed at temperatures over 60°. Three hours' exposure to a temperature of ~ 20° killed *M. lacrymans*, while *C. cerebella* remained viable after the same length of exposure to ~ 30°.

The embedding in concrete of wood infected with either or both of the fungi did not check the development of the rot. The mycelium of *M. lacrymans* was able to penetrate through the pores in the concrete to a depth of 1 cm., indicating that to protect timber from outside contamination the layer of concrete covering it should be over 1 cm. thick.

VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. and BEDUNKEVICH, N. G. "The Question of Utilization of the
Fruiting Bodies of Agaric Fungi (Polyporus) as Cork for Lacking," Biulleten'
VII Vsesoiuznogo S'ezda po Zashchite Rastenii v Leningrade 15-23 Noiabria
1932 Goda, no. 7, 1932, pp. 27-28. 423.92 V96

SO: SIRI SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. "Forest Phytopathology in the Second Five-Year Plan," Sbornik
Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii, no. 7, 1933, pp. 93-101.
464.9 L542

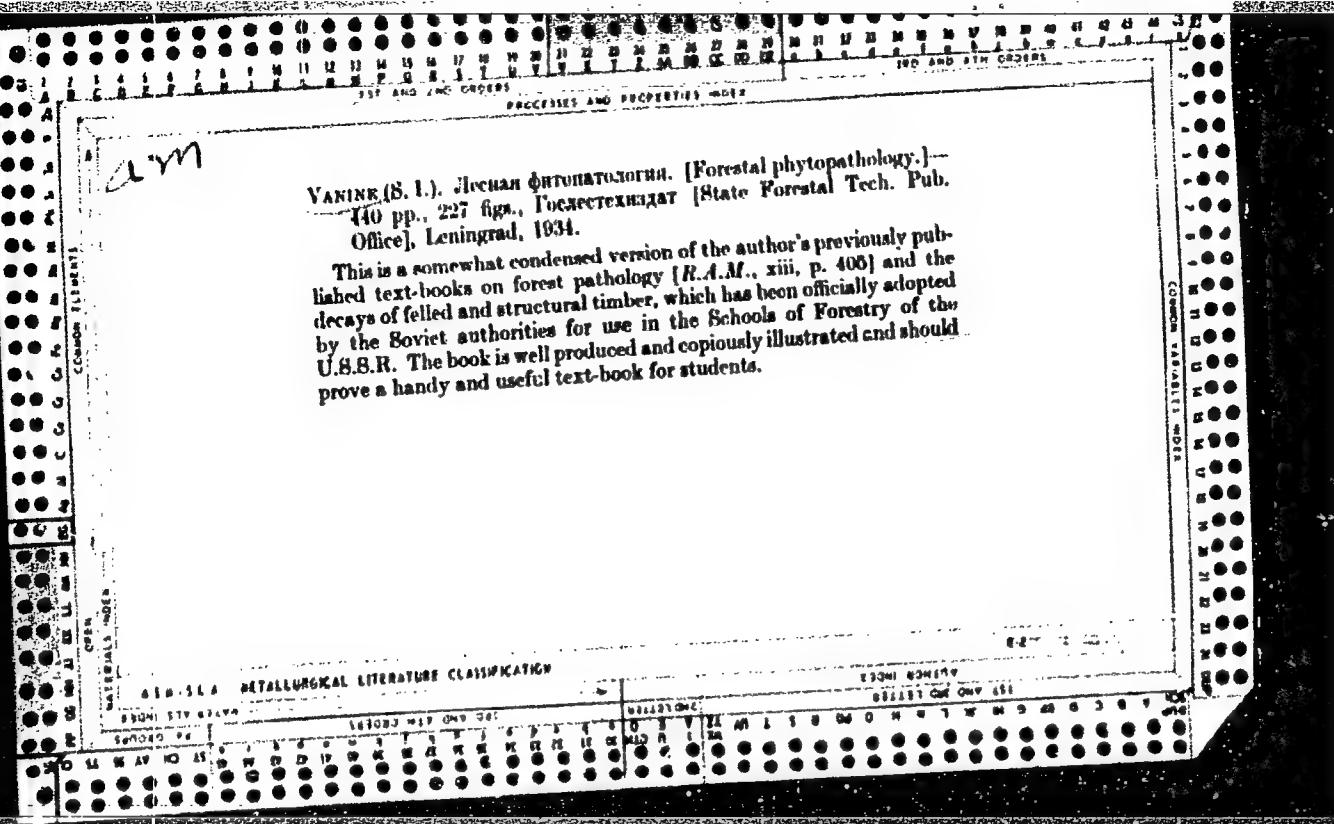
SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

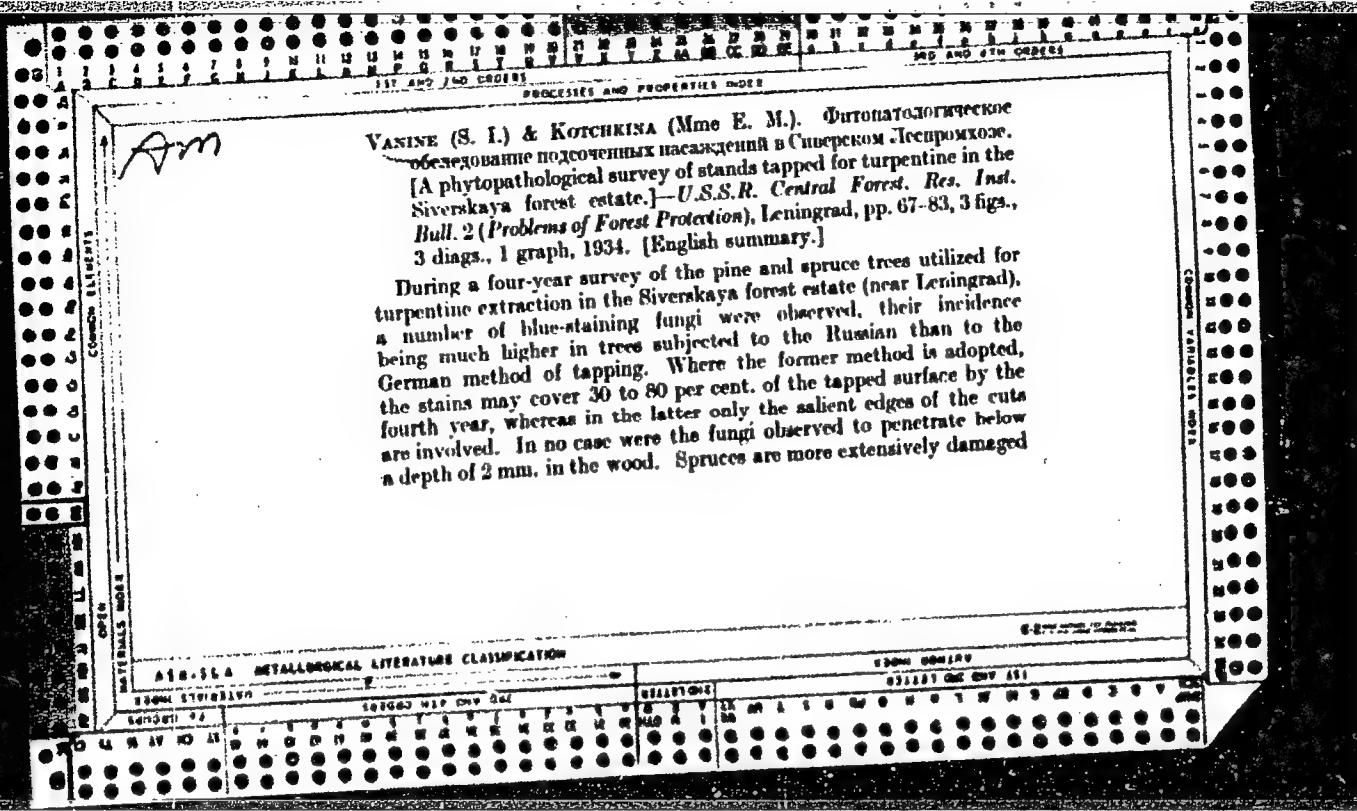
VANINE (S. I.). Методы исследования грибных болезней леса и повреждений древесины. [Methods for the investigation of fungal diseases of forest trees and injuries to timber.]—228 pp., 95 figs., 4 graphs, Гослесостехиздат. [State Forestry Techn. Publ. Office], Leningrad, 1934.

The subject of forest pathology is discussed in a somewhat elementary fashion, while more detailed consideration is given to technical methods for the notation of the incidence and severity of attack of fungal diseases in forest stands, isolation and culturing of the causal organisms, and their identification. Timber-rotting and-staining fungi are similarly dealt with in a separate chapter. The main feature of the book is the inclusion in it of keys for the determination of the organisms by their cultural characters and by the character of the rots induced by them in living trees and in felled timber, as well as a fairly detailed morphological and cultural description of some 45 species of lignicolous Basidiomycetes occurring in Russia, all of which are illustrated by original figures. The relevant literature is given in bibliographical lists at the end of each chapter, and the book terminates with a list of dioecious trees with an indication of their alternate hosts.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530002-9"





VANINE (S. I.) & VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme N. N.). О действии некоторых газов на грибницу домовых грибов и о глубине проникновения газов в древесину. (On the action of certain gases on the mycelium of house fungi, and on the depth of penetration of gases into wood.)—Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Scient. U.R.S.S., Ser. iv (Bot. Experimentalis), Leningrad, 1934, 1, pp. 203-222, 4 figs. (German summary.)

This is a somewhat expanded account of the authors' laboratory experiments to test the possibility of controlling house fungi (*Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella*) in buildings by fumigation with gases and volatile substances, such as chlorine, chloro-pierin, acetic acid, etc., and also to determine the depth to which the gases and vapours of these substances penetrate into wood, a report of which has already been noticed (R.A.M., xii, p. 261).

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VANIN (N. I.) & ANDREYEV (I. K.). Физические и механические
свойства древесины Ели в начальной стадии гнили от гриба
Fomes annosus. [Physical and mechanical properties of Fir timber
in the initial stage of the rot caused by *Fomes annosus*.]—Мит.
форстех. Акад. Ленинград, 1935, 6, pp. 9-21, 4 diagr., 1935.

A tabulated account is given of experiments, the results of which
showed that fir [*Abies sp.*] timber affected with the initial stage of the
rot caused by *Fomes annosus* [R.A.M., xiv, p. 661], characterized by
a bluish-purple or occasionally brownish-yellow discoloration, is but
slightly inferior in its mechanical properties to sound timber; its resist-
ance to lateral compression and to bending was found to have been
lowered by 2·4 to 8·4 per cent., and by 3 per cent., respectively, of that
of sound wood. The hardness of the affected wood, on the other hand,
was increased by 4·7 to 6·6 per cent., and the specific gravity by 0·6 to
4·1 per cent., while its water-containing capacity was lowered by 10·2
per cent. of that of sound wood. Shrinking from desiccation and swelling
from moisture imbibition in the affected wood were not materially
altered.

VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. and PRIMET, N. G. "Fruiting Bodies of Plcyporus Fungi as Corking Material," Trudy Lesotekhnicheskoi Akademii imeni S.I. Kirova, no. 44, 1925, pp. 129-141. 99.9 L542

SO: SIRI SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

VANNIN S.L.

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Fruiting bodies of polypores as stopper materials. S. J. Yannii and N. G. Prikut. *Mitt. forschr. Akad. (U. S. S. R.)* No. 6, 129-41 (1930).—Such materials are easily penetrated by gases, contain a high percentage of extractives and absorb moisture. Hence they are not suitable stoppers for volatile liquids, but since the elasticity and mechanical strength are good, they can be used as stoppers for nonvolatile materials. H. M. Leavitt

ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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YANNIS S. L.

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Influence of the first stages of decay on the treatment of timber with antisepsics. S. I. Vanin. *Mitt. forstsch.* Akad. (U. S. S. R.) No. 47, 23-36 (in English 37-8) (1936).—Various species of wood in the first stages of spot decay caused by wood-destroying fungi were treated at pressures of 55 cm. to 8 atm. by the complete adsorption and the Ruping methods with $ZnCl_2$ or a mixture of creosote and black mineral oil as antisepsics. The extent of injury on the degree of penetration to the brown colored pine wood attacked by the fungi *G. Reddish* and *Corticium* and sound timber are penetrated to the same extent by mineral and oil antisepsics. *Stereum* spruce wood attacked by *Periophora* is more permeable to the same species *abietis* is more permeable to oil pigments or by *Traubia* wood. Grayish brown stained antisepsics than is maple wood attacked by *Fomes concolor* is less permeable than sound wood. Tabulated data. John Livak

VANIN, S. I.

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The impregnation of sapwood, heartwood and ripe wood with oleaginous anti-septics. S. I. Vanin, L. A. Butchenova and N. G. Prikol. *Mitt. Kirov fortsetz. Akad. (U. S. S. R.)* No. 40, 73-85 (in German KG-0, in English 89-7) (1937). The species examd. were: birch, alder, aspen, hornbeam, boxwood, beech, maple (I-VII), spruce (VIII), fir (IX), ash (X), pistachio (XI) and oak (XII). Samples 12 x 4 x 4 cm. were taken from the heartwood, sapwood or ripe-wood parts of a butt and impregnated with a creosote-black-mineral oil mixt. (40-60%) in an impregnation tank under 0-8 atm. by the method of full absorption. For the sapwood species (I-VII) the rate of impregnation is the same for both exterior and interior parts of the stem. The false core of the birch is less pervious than the normal wood. For the ripe-wood species (VIII, IX) the rate of impregnation of the sapwood is much higher (50-84%) than for the ripe wood. With X, XI and XII the heartwood is much less pervious than the sapwood, that of XI remaining unaffected by impregnation. John Livak

VANIN, S. I.

See: KATTERFEL'D, N. O.

VANIN, S. I. "About Fungicides for Seedling Conifer Species," 1939.

So: Siru Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

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VANIN, S. I. and KITTERFELD, N. O. "About Fungicides for Seedling Conifer Species," Izvestija Vseshikh Kursov Prikladnoi Zoologii i Fitopatologii, no. 9, 1939, pp. 68-93. 423.92 L544

SO: SIRI SI-9 -53, 15 Dec. 1953

VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I. "Principal Fungus Injuries of Tree Species of the Teberdinsk National Forest," Trudy Lesotekhnicheskoi Akademii imeni S. M. Kirova, no. 56, 1940, pp. 50-63, 99.9 L542

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

VANIN, S.I.

VANIN, S. I. and SOLOV'YEV, F. A. "Defectiveness of pine and pine-spruce stands of Sverdlovsk Oblast and its effect on the output of special timber grades", Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Ural'skiy lesotekhn. in-t), Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 12-31
Bibliog: p. 29-31.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).

VANIN S.I.

Vanin S.I. "On a method of investigating the physical mechanical properties of lumber with initial rotting and abnormal coloring", sbornik nauch. trudov (Ural'skily lesotekhn. in-t) Moscow-Leningrad, 1948 p 112-16 Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53 (Letopis ' Shurnal 'nykij Statey No .Ll 1949)